



MICC PUZZLES

PIECE BY PIECE

Friday, January 13, 2012

Krzyżowa, Poland

Saving the World. Students' Edition

By André Gomes

62 high school students from 5 different countries gathered in Krzyżowa, Poland, for the second week of January to discuss the world's most disputed international criminal affairs, ranging from the Rwanda Massacre to the Yugoslavian Civil War.

The Model International Criminal Court serves to simulate the actual ICC that gives judgements on the most serious crimes of concern to the international community. During an intensive week of seminars and workshops German, Hungarian, Polish, Portuguese and Turkish students, divided into 4 working groups, were dealing with Bikindi, Endemović, Flick and Ruggiu cases. The Prosecution team wor-

ked on legal arguments convincing the Judges of the defendants' guilt. "There's a lot of hard work during preparation, but it's rewarding when you know what to do and say during the trial" said Samir Visram from Portugal. Members of the Defence team had the job of undermining the points made by the Prosecution. "The most challenging part of the work is believing in who we're defending", emphasised Márton Pongrácz from Hungary. Always short of time were the judges, whose task was to question all the arguments presented by Prosecution and



Participants and trainers in front of the Krzyżowa Palace. Photo: Artur Łazar

Defence and decide upon verdicts. "It's really fun being a judge but there is also a lot of pressure to decide the verdict, far too much pressure!" pointed out Alexandra Brautlacht from Germany.

Despite complaints about the workload, the food and gloomy weather, students agreed unanimously on the same matter: MICC 2012 was really fun and they all would like to repeat it.

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Is Erdemović Truly Guilty?

By Aggy Koprowska, Gabi Gal, Kelly O'Neill

In April 1993 the UN declared “demilitarized safe areas”, which were to be respected by both Serbia and Bosnia. However, on July 16th the same year, Bosnian Muslims attacked Serbian army. Serbians killed 8,000 men in 5 days. During this period, Dražen Erdemović was ordered to kill from 10 to 100 Bosniaks. MICC judges found him guilty of committing crimes against humanity. But the jury’s decision was not made unanimously.

Dražen Erdemović’s trial took place on Thursday, January 12, 2012. Both prosecution and defence presented strong legal arguments, which divided the jury.

Finally, Erdemović was found guilty and sentenced to 10 years imprisonment. Nevertheless, judge Sophie Storch presented a dissenting opinion considering him innocent.

The prosecution team agreed that Erdemović could have refused the order due to his rank in the army. His position in the military was the only thing he could have lost, but according to the defence “this was a big risk as he had a family to support.” The fact that the defendant carried out an order despite being aware of possible consequences meant that, according to the prosecution, “he should be accused of systematic attacks against Bosniaks” as a crime against humanity.

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Flick Sentenced to 25 years Imprisonment

By André Gomes and Fanni Ökrös

Friedrich Flick, the German steel and coal industrialist, accused of using prisoners of war as slaves to maintain his industry functioning during the war, was found guilty of Crimes Against Humanity.

The prosecution claimed that 120,000 prisoners of war (POWs) and people from the concentration camps had been forced to work in Flick's steel and coal factories. 10,000 people had died due to malnutrition, physical abuse and lack of appropriate working conditions. The second speaker, quoting the Rome Statute, supported the point of the inhumane treatment that these workers suffered; Flick was directly responsible for the conditions in his factories and therefore he should be held guilty for all the crimes he was charged with. According to Dagmara Sadowska, who was representing the Prosecution, "over 300 people died due to lack of proper medical treatment." The Defence's first speaker, Ricardo Pereira, began by clarifying the actual definition of slavery and pointing that it couldn't be applied to this case: "These soldiers (referring to the POW's) weren't slaves because they weren't treated as a product, object or captured with the in-



Prosecutor's speech. Photo: Iza Dorywala

tent to be sold, which is the definition of a slave." Friedrich Flick was simply acting under duress, meaning that he was obliged to follow the orders he had received, under a threat "to his personal security," according to Marta Łuczejko, Defence. The defence also argued that the levels of rationing in the factories were only slightly lower than the rations that existed in Germany during the War: "[At that time] there was a high death rate in whole Germany. Mr. Flick did everything he could do to help." The Judge's questions put both sides to test with some intricate queries, which led

to several moments when both teams were unable to provide coherent responses. One question from the judges towards the Defence left the lawyer speechless, trying to find an answer. The Prosecution responded with a slight grin. The final pleas, however, provided an opportunity for both sides to recover from their setbacks. Both Prosecution and Defence delivered strong speeches. The Prosecution described Flick as a "greedy" man that was "prepared to do anything to gain wealth," and proposed 27 years imprisonment and a fine of 13.5 billion euros. Ricardo Silva stepped up to the role of delivering the final plea for the defence:

"[I see slavery as] rows of people being sold in a market. This isn't slavery."

The judges sentenced Flick to 25 years imprisonment and ordered him to pay 100 million euros compensation into a trust fund for the families of the victims. This concluded the first trial of the MICC, setting the expectations for the other trials very high. 🇺🇸

Friedrich Flick (1927- 2006) was a German industrialist. After his father's death he inherited almost all parts of the family business. He supported the NSDAP and over the years donated over seven million marks to the party. In addition, in 1937 he became a member of the Nazi Party and he was also Hitler's Commissioner for Armament and War Production for the chemical industry during the war.

Since 1939 the production of the armament provided by his factories became more important to Germany, so Flick desperately needed workers, to conduct the expansion of his production. With the permission of the German Government, he employed prisoners of war, concentration camp inmates and females in the workforce.



Friedrich Flick during Nuremberg Trial

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On the other hand, the defence claimed that he did not commit a crime by joining the army as it was a crucial condition to gain Serbian citizenship. The prosecution team argued that the “accused was engaged in conduct, had the intent of mass murder and was aware it was a systematic attack. He intended to kill people. The defendant was not under arrest or threatened of physical harm so he committed a murder as a crime against humanity.” However, the defence team pointed out that he “had his

Erdemović was reducing his monetary income by downgrading him in the army to a soldier. The defence argued that Erdemović had already been downgraded to a soldier and was “obliged, ordered” to commit the act he is accused of. The threat of losing his life and consequently losing his family was a “risk not worth taking”. In the final pleading, the prosecution further stated that Erdemović should be punished under article 7, part 1, paragraph A of the Rome Sta-



Judge Sofie Storch during the trial. Photo: Iza Dorywata

family’s interest at heart”. He was faced with a difficult decision to choose between the well-being of his family and the lives of innocent people. Following the opening statements made by both defence and prosecution, some questions were asked to both groups by the judges. The judges were interested in the potential punishments that could have been imposed on Erdemović if he had refused to kill. The prosecution claimed that the punishment of demotion would have had only financial consequences. They backed up this claim by explaining that there was no proof of imminent threat. The only thing that could have been done to

tute that states: “murder is a crime against humanity” and requested 25 years of imprisonment for the accused. Later on that day, the judges revealed their verdict. Erdemović was found guilty of crimes against humanity and sentenced to 10 years of imprisonment. Judge Sofie Storch (Germany) rose to declare her disagreement with the decision. She stressed that Erdemović should not be expected to sacrifice his family and his life for the 10 to 100 men he was forced to kill. She concluded that every life is valuable by stating: “Every human being has the right to live”. ■

Rwanda - Where Tragedy, Chaos and Racism Met

By Asel Sezi Kedici, Ecem Sezer, Utku Saglam

Before the First World War Rwanda was controlled by the Germans until Belgium invaded in 1916. Two tribes, the Hutu and Tutsi were historically the major inhabitants on the territory of the country. The Belgians let the better educated and situated Tutsis govern the state. The Hutu majority was against this policy which ultimately led to ethnic cleansing during the 1970s and 1980s, and most tragic genocide in 1994 when 800 000 Tutsis were killed.

At the time of the genocide in Rwanda Simon Bikindi was a well known composer, director, song-writer, singer and also Hutu. He produced racist

songs and sang them on Radio Rwanda. His songs encouraged Hutus to kill Tutsis. The International Criminal Court sentenced him for fifteen years imprisonment. During the MICC Bikindi was considered to be not guilty. Eylül Dilan (judge) explained that “the other trials included politicians or soldiers who committed crimes rather than a performer who lives in Rwanda”. This could be the reason for the surprising verdict. The case was crucial for Arda Çekiç (defence) who stated that “Bikindi had ‘freedom of opinion and information’ which meant he could do whatever he wanted as an artist. That is why he was not guilty and I was happy to defend him.” Did the songs help in genocide then? ■



Defence during the trial. Photo: Iza Dorywata

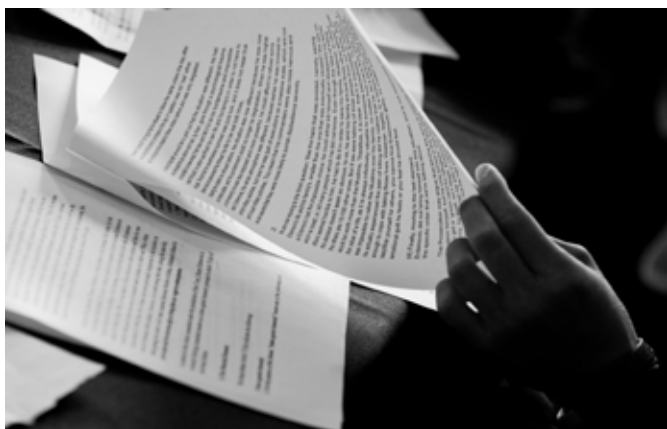
Hutus vs. Tutsi - Prosecution vs. Defence

By Eva Nickel

Four prosecutors, four defenders. Krzyżowa Palace. January 13, 2012. 10.30 a.m. The audience is impatiently waiting for one important sentence and then it finally comes: “Raise for the judges!” - the “Ruggiu” trial begins.

What follows is a hearing which takes 45 minutes. Both sides declaim their well balanced arguments with opposite aims. The prosecutor pleads Georges Ruggiu guilty; the defense tries to prove his innocence.

They start pleading by giving some basic information about the accused, Georges Ruggiu. He was born in Belgium and decided to move to Rwanda in 1993. Since then, he started to work for



During the trial. Photo: Artur Łazar

the “Radio-Television des Mille Collines” (RTLM) radio station and was stirring against the Tutsi and influenced many of the listeners.

The arguments of the prosecution were quite simple: He had opportunities. He was not forced to move to Rwanda and he was also not forced to work for the radio station, he could have left the country and quit his job at the RTLM. Consequently, he had the intent to influence other people by his radio programs.

The defence built their arguments on the fact that he was influenced by his “Hutu Friends” and that he did not have sufficient knowledge of the situation. One important question to the defence was: Is the Genocide of Rwanda a real Genocide? They argued that the Hutu and the Tutsi are not ethnic groups. When Rwanda was a Belgian colony, people were divided into two groups. The defence claimed there was no ethnic difference between these people. And one could only talk about genocide if an ethnic, or a religious group gets attacked.

The Judges admitted that Ruggiu was not under duress because “he had strong connections and he has never been personally and immediately threatened“. Rwandan society, the Hutu and the Tutsi, are like two different ethnic groups which means that a genocide took place.

Judges did not agree with the prosecution on the point that the purpose of the “radio is to communicate directly with its listeners” and that “a communication can be considered direct simply because it was transmitted over the radio”. It was the main reason why Georges Ruggiu was found not guilty.

Hungary: Democracy in Danger

By Gabriella Gal

During the last elections (April 2011) to the Hungarian Parliament the biggest conservative party, FiDeSZ received two thirds of all votes, which not only gave them a majority in the parliament but also the possibility to alter basic laws of Hungary without even the partial consent of a fractured and small opposition.

Within one year the government managed to remove all independent leaders of state agencies, add to the Constitutional Court members loyal to the cabinet and limit the Court’s jurisdiction, pass laws reducing the freedom of the press and media, and establish an agency called NMHH (National Media and Telecommunications Bureau) which has power to ban radios, newspapers, and TV channels, or impose unlimited fines in case of any violation of the impossibly strict new rules. The list of violations against rights is endless. Moreover, a new constitution was drafted and passed in a matter of weeks, without any real consultation with anyone.

Many demonstrations have taken place during the gradual downgrading of essential human rights. The violation of media’s freedom has resulted in an intense response of the nation. Most importantly, the government is progressively giving a harder time to any organization that lets people speak freely for them-

selves. Nevertheless, Viktor Orbán’s heavy-handed style as prime minister is sparking opposition from young people, who are determined to be heard.



One of many flashmobs organised to show discontent with political situation: a large orange pac-man (symbolizing Fidesz) is eating a paragraph symbol which symbolized the old Constitution. Photo: Toth Ridovics Mate

Portuguese Police abuse Their Power

By Kelly O'Neill

A policeman's position is recognisable by his uniform and posture. The police should be approached when help is needed, but due to their repulsive and violent behaviour they are no longer trusted by most of the public.

Portuguese Police assist most football games, are present during most strikes, and go to any place where they think something is going to go wrong. "They intervene only when necessary," says a 52-year-old citizen of Portugal. But Amanda Ericson, a Portuguese teenager, states that "They believe they are stronger and more powerful just because they have a badge

that they use for any reason."

According to various teenagers from Porto, Portuguese Police "cut in lines", "avoid traffic", "pass unnecessary tickets", are "very violent" and "their presence threatens the public so this causes them to act more violently". These statements portray the general discontentment of young people with police force. "They threaten and hurt any moving creature, is it not enough?!", says Amanda Ericson.

However, a 52-year-old citizen of Porto says that "police representatives should be crowned heroes for their bravery, commitment and will. In this country, the police are seen as an enemy but did nothing to deserve such a reputation. They are heroes!"

On the other hand, they arrest hundreds of innocent citizens every year, leaving a stain on their criminal record for something they did not do, and also violate people's human rights by not allowing them to exercise their freedom of speech and by physically abusing them in riots or tense football games.

The Portuguese Police (GNR and PSP and their respective CI's) have made several wrong decisions but since these were made in the middle of noisy, violent and threatening environments they should be partially forgiven. The Portuguese Police force should be improved by reconnecting with the public in order to regain their long gone trust. ■

Wake up! By Utku Saglam



Ban the NPD! Lose Your Freedom!

By Laura Wiethaup

The wish of the Wiesbaden Conference of the German Ministers of Domestic Affairs is clear. It cuts across party lines and has a single aim: Ban the NPD (National Democratic Party of Germany)! The participants of the conference declared the ideology of the NPD as "inhumane, xenophobic, anti-democratic and anti-Semitic". The state's failure in the fight against right-wing extremism cannot be hidden any longer. That's why the call for the ban is so strong.

Will Germans really abandon their self-evident rights of individualism and free

expression? Remember the dark times of the NS-regime under Adolf Hitler. So many people weren't allowed to say their opinion. So many people were prosecuted, arrested and killed, because they tried to. The words of Benjamin Franklin, seem fitting: "Those who give up freedom in order to gain security will deserve neither." Christian Lindner, General Secretary of the FDP, stated: "We are bound to zoom at the source of right-wing extremism. Besides skewed ideology and a lack of education, it is also the lack of perspective, which chases some people to the NPD".

In 1923, the NSDAP was banned and eventually won the elections in 1933. Of course "inhumane, xenophobic, anti-

democratic and anti-Semitic" acts must not happen in Germany. The government cannot ignore it any more. There must be an action, but not such an overhasty ban, which actually failed before, in 2003. The NPD must be supervised, investigated and also prosecuted with greater distrust and intensity. But a total ban? There is more than one way to Rome. ■

Experienced Victims

By Fanni Ökrös and Dávid Petrov

Maja's story started in her parents' house in 1991 on a dark and cold night. She was playing cards with her sister, when their parents told them to move to the nearby flat of their grandparents. Fear was in the air but the two little girls still didn't realize what was going on. They went out to the garden... bullets started to fly... and Hell was revealed.

In an exclusive interview for MICC Puzzles Maja Nenadović, political consultant and public speaking trainer, shares her child experiences from the Yugoslavian Civil War (1991 -1995) and talks about her thoughts on humanity.

Although the civil war in Yugoslavia finished in middle 90s, you started to share your war experiences with wider public only in 2005. Why did it take so long to talk about it?

When the fighting finished my parents allowed me and my sister to come back home. After three years I moved to Pécs in Hungary. Having reached 18 I moved to the Netherlands and studied there. I had to write things about the war as university assignments but at that time I wasn't fully aware that I have some unresolved issues about that. In 2005 I moved to Mostar in Bosnia, where at that time 30% of houses were still ruined. At that time I felt that war was everywhere around me and that was something that slapped me awake. This experience woke up my emotions.

You have lived in many countries. With which nationality you identify yourself?

I often say I'm a European. Why? A part of me is Hungarian, another is Yugoslavian, and I spent some time in the Netherlands... In fact, a European is the only thing I can say in such complex situation.

During the speech given to MICC participants, you mentioned that some of your friends still "haven't awoken". Don't you want to "shake" them?



Maja Nenadović is giving a speech for MICC participants. Photo: Adam Rudnicki



Maja Nenadović giving a speech for MICC participants. Photo: Adam Rudnicki

ned that some of your friends still "haven't awoken". Don't you want to "shake" them?

Some consider the war as a part of the past that stayed behind them and they simply don't want to remember about it. Others try to deal with their past by a specific, dark sense of humour. They joke that times of war were the best times for dieting and staying fit; but the problem is more complex than it appears.

During one of the projects I took part in, a friend of mine gave a speech on her experiences from the time of the war. It was the first time she was talking about these experiences in public. When the kids started to ask detailed questions, something broke inside her. She started to cry. In our conversation afterwards she admitted that sharing her story with other people was a relief.

What is your opinion about the future of human rights?

I wish I lived in a perfect world where all young generations try to deal with this issue, in a way you try to deal with it during MICC project. The most necessary thing is to get the context

in which you think about human rights. If you lose this context, you always lose a little bit of the meaning.

Even if I could get all of the students from the present generation to visit the Anna Frank museum, and make them to think about these things, I would have to do the same with the next generation because people tend to forget. The same happens with us. We forget we are lucky, because most of us have parents, a warm bed, a roof above their head, and so on...

It is a cliché, but you'll never understand something until it happens to you. We need to experience the bad things, to be able to appreciate good things that we have.

Living History

By Laura Wiethaup

Wind is blowing through the hair of MICC participants waiting in front of the Palace with excitement. “Come closer!” invites Paul, the guide and a volunteer at the Kreisau foundation. All together, the little group starts their tour around Krzyżowa, a place where history and youth meet.

In the impressive painting over the steps in the Palace, the group sees a picture of a six-year-old Helmuth James von Moltke, a man who started the story of Krzyżowa. In the painting titled “The Shame” young von Moltke and his family are pushed to the side, while Napoleon’s troops invade the town of Lübeck. The viewer feels compassion towards the little, scared boy on the side, staring at the barbaric, pillaging French.

On the other side of the stairs the group sees another painting, “The Retaliation.” One more scene of invasion. But this time it is the Prussian military, which moves victoriously and orderly through the streets of Paris in 1871.

Again, Helmuth James von Moltke is a part of the scene. But this time he is in the center. Why? Because von Moltke’s military career led him to a high position of a field marshal and a chef of the Prussian military. “Von Moltke was at some point the third person in the Prussian state, right after the emperor and the prime minister,” Paul informs the group.

Thanks to his military successes in wars against Austria and France, von Moltke received some money, which he used to fulfill his life-long ambition: to own an estate. In 1867 he bought the “Palace”, later, he built the houses around, which are still there and also belong to Krzyżowa today.

After 1945 his family left the country. The wonderful, impressive Palace, unlike the surrounding buildings, was not let for rent and slowly began to crumble.

Not until the 1980s, was the history of “Kreisau” recovered and the interest in it was awaked. In 1989, “Kreisau” became the place, where good German and Polish relationships were forged. The former prime minister of Poland Tadeusz Mazowiecki and Chancellor of Germany Helmut Kohl took part in a symbolic mass here in Krzyżowa, and even though there were some troubles because of the fall of the Berlin Wall at the same time, this meeting marked Krzyżowa as a place for holding international projects. Financed by German government, “Kreisau” was rebuild.

By visiting the “Berghaus,” a house at a ‘mountain’ five minutes walk from the Palace, the group can learn more about the history of the so called “Kreisauer Circle”. The strong wind guides the little group to the “Berghaus,” through the streets of Krzyżowa. The village with its 200 inhabitants consists of half

modern and half crumbled houses, old trees, and a dog which honestly scared some strollers.

Arriving at the “Berghaus,” the focus of the group is pointed to the family tree of von Moltke, which is shown on a chart. The nephew’s son Helmuth Adolf Edo married a woman which came from South Africa, Dorothy Rose Innes. Dorothy and her father campaigned for the rights of African people. So it was no surprise, that her son Helmuth James von Moltke was liberal and much against Hitler. He tried to become a judge, but because he didn’t want to be a member of the NSDAP, he became a lawyer. Unfortunately, he was forced to work for the Nazis as a lawyer specializing in international law, which was a really disappointing experience for him. This led Helmuth James von Moltke to create a group resisting against the Nazi regime.

Entering the Memory room, the group moves four quarter tables to form one round table in the middle of the room. A very symbolic gesture which shows the beliefs of the “Kreisauer circle”. The cross in the middle symbolizes, that the circle is based on Christian beliefs, the four parts of the table show that the circle tried to cover interests of nearly every social group. The four greater groups were the Aristocrats, Socialists, Protestants and Catholics. Helmuth James von Moltke and his friend Peter Graf York von Wartenburg were the heads of the “Kreisauer Circle,” and organized most small meetings in Berlin and in Krzyżowa.

When von Moltke was arrested in 1944 by the Gestapo and later killed in prison, the “Kreisauer Circle” faced a crisis. They tried to contact the communist resistance and began to support the ideas of Stauffenberg, an army officer who planned to assassinate Hitler. “They betrayed their own beliefs,” Paul explains.

After the assassination attempt failed, about the half of the members of the “Kreisauer circle” were arrested or killed. The resistance group was ruined. Only Freya, Helmut von Moltke’s wife, survived at Krzyżowa. After 1945, when Freya von Moltke fled to Switzerland, and later to the USA, Kreisau fell into oblivion. The touching story of this place and its people engaged the listeners and was visible in their serious, thoughtful faces. On the whole way back to the Palace, the participants seemed to think about the stories they had just heard and enjoyed the stormy sky, and the warm, red light of the sunset.



Members of Kreisau Circle , Berghaus. Photo: Laura Wiethaup

Haribo and Helicopters

By Elisa Miebach, Gabi Gal, Kelly O'Neill

Did you know that the Hungarians invented the helicopter and that Poland is the biggest apple exporter in the world?

Participants of MICC learned this and a lot more cultural tidbits during the Intercultural Evening, held in Krzyżowa on January 10th, 2012. "It was very interesting how groups from the five countries approached the task of presenting their culture in completely different ways" - says Alexandra Brautlach from Germany, participating as a Judge. The Portuguese started the show with a blast. Having argued about Portugal's best football teams, they entertained the audience with a traditional folk dance called "Malhão Malhão". The Hungarians from Kecskemét decided to

present part of their national culture in a modern arrangement; They performed a traditional song with a beatboxing background. German participants decided to win the audience's hearts by treating them with traditional sweets as the group from Tecklenburg had prepared home-baked cookies and the group from Bonn handed out several kilos of the famous HARIBO gummy bears. The Turkish groups delighted everyone with delicious sweets called "Lokum" (Turkish Delight) and gifts: a little blue stone in the shape of an eye called "nazar boncugu" (Turkish Eye). "It protects you from bad luck," explained Ece Gündoğan and Nihan Üqer from Turkey, members of the Prosecution team, "If you put it on, you will have a good day!" The two Polish groups pre-



Turkish groups during presentation. Photo: Adam Rudnicki

sented a movie produced by themselves, in which they revealed surprising connections between Poland and the other participating countries, e.g. that they sit in Turkish style and go shopping to a chain store owned by a Portuguese company. After the presentations, the event moved into party games. Before the evening started the participants neither expected to exchange stories about their favourite swear words nor to

be able to declare their love in the 16 different languages spoken by the students and trainers. Some of the participants admitted it was the best evening during MICC project so far. "It showed the diversities and similarities of all the countries participating in the project", said Sophie Storch (Judges team) and Johanna Osterbrink (Defence team) from Germany.

Music and Freedom on the Big Screen

By Iza Dorywała

"War Dance" is a visually stunning documentary telling the story of children living in the northern Uganda war zone. Directed in 2007 by Sean Fine and Andrea Nix, it touches the issue of training kidnapped children as soldiers, a problem still present in Africa today.

The movie tells a story of three children from the Patongo camp for refugees: Rose, a choral singer whose parents were killed in front of her; Nancy, a dancer who is in charge of her younger siblings after her father's murder and her mother's abduction; Dominic, a xylophone player, who used to be a child soldier in Lord's Resistance Army. All of the children are victims of a

20-year civil war that took place in their country. Nevertheless, the movie does not present a historical background of this conflict. In my opinion this is the biggest disadvantage of this film. The second one is an unnatural look of the children telling their stories straight into the camera lenses. The producers of the movie explained that the children felt more comfortable sharing their experience direct to camera rather than to an interviewer. However, the viewer can have an unpleasant



Movie poster. Promotion materials.

feeling of being manipulated. These small disadvantages shouldn't put off the potential viewer. All in all, the production team managed to gain the confidence of the kids. There is something inspiring in watching how the protagonists get rid of pain and fear, and change it into deep cleansing. Nice shots together with a good soundtrack make a perfect mix for showing African tribal culture. The movie presents in its best way the tension of

the participants during the National Music Competition, in which kids from Patonga are taking part, and the joy from gaining the trophy in the most contested category - traditional dance. When they are coming back to their hometown as winners, they feel that they did something really important and they are proud of it. These emotions are seen on the screen. However there is still an uncomfortable awareness that it is not the solution to the refugee's problem. I would definitely recommend "War Dance" to anyone who appreciates good cinematography and is interested in the contemporary problems of Africa. However, due to the traumatic nature of the stories told by the protagonists, the movie is not suitable for a young or sensitive audience.

Kitchen Stories

By André Gomes

One of the most interesting aspects of travelling to other countries is tasting the national cuisine and appreciating the vast array of available meals. What are best meals in MICC participating countries?

A typical Portuguese meal that can be eaten in almost every restaurant in Portugal, no matter the region, is a codfish



Traditional polish stew. Photo by: Alberto Ratacumba (CC licence)


called “bacalhau”. The Portuguese often claim that they have over 365 ways to cook codfish. The most typical manner to cook the fish is to dry it, salt it and then simply put it in the cooking pan. “Codfish is awesome, it’s the best food in the world!,” says Samir Vissram, prosecution team member from Portugal. This attitude, according to all the other members of the Portuguese delegation, captures the general feeling towards this meal.

Germany is globally known for its famous sausages. The “Wiener Wurstchen”, or Vienna sausages, are a great example of a delicious and simple meal that only needs to be boiled and can be accompanied with potato salad.

One of the traditional Polish meals is called “bigos” in Polish, or “stew” in English. There are many ways to prepare this meal and its variants. All versions of stew contain the same basic ingredients. The differences appear only in certain addi-

tives and the order of their addition. The basic ingredients of Polish stew are shredded sauerkraut, fresh cabbage, various types of meat, dried mushroom, onions and spices. “Stew is my favourite meal. It’s one of the most important dishes during Christmas and my mother always cooks it for the family meetings,” says Patrycja, MICC participant from Poland.

In Hungary “toltott paprika” (or stuffed peppers in English) is a typical dish that is eaten not only in Hungary but in other countries like Slovakia, Serbia and Croatia. The recipe is simple: ground meat is mixed with rice, salt, herbs, spices and garlic. “I really like toltott paprika, sometimes they’re quite spicy, which is the reason I like them,” comments Gabriella Gál.

In Turkish cities, Simits are quite popular due to their simple preparation and great taste, which is slightly different in various regions of Turkey. Simits are circular breads with sesame seeds, usually sold by the street vendors. It can easily be cooked in a simit trolley. Simits are also known in America as Turkish bagels. 

Box of Truth

By Iza Dorywała

MICC is a unique opportunity to get familiar with other countries and learn interesting facts about them. Our press team collected questions from participants of MICC that were curious about cultural differences between the participating countries and organized a group of professionals who gave answers.

Is football as popular in Turkey as it is in Portugal?

Yes. People in Turkey are keen on football. Turkey’s national football team is not as successful as Portugal’s, but I think we love football more than Portuguese.

Do you have problems with Jews in Germany?

Actually, there are not many Jews in Germany, but there are no prejudices against them.

Are there many nude beaches in Poland?

Yes, we have a lot of nude beaches. Most of them are located by the seaside, but some of them are by the rivers.

Is Hungary a poor or a wealthy country?

There are some pretty rich people, but of course, like everywhere, most of society is rather poor.

What is the most disgusting traditional Portuguese’s dish?

Bacalhau, Salted Cod, it tastes really bad.

Can you eat ham in Turkey?

We are not allowed to do that.

What do you know about Poland’s and Hungarian’s common history?

There is a proverb, which says: *Pole and Hungarian cousins be, good for fight and good for party.*

Why is it so good to be Portuguese?

We are really chilled and like good food. No matter what happens we are always

joyful, in the good mood and of course we have the hottest guys in the world.


Why do people like German folk music?

It’s the same as if you would ask why someone likes Polish, Turkish, Portuguese or Hungarian music.

Do Poles like to live in such a cold weather?

In comparison with mostly sunny Portugal, living in Poland means to walk in the rain and snow a huge part of the year. Winter is so cold and unpleasant that every Pole takes the vital energy from good sense of humor and, naturally, it’s also nice to go for winter holidays to a hot country.

Is it true that Germans don’t like people from Austria?

It is not true. We can’t state that we like or hate them. It is a usual relationship between neighbouring countries. 

And the Winner is...!

By Eva Nickel, Laura Wiethaup

You chose the most interesting participants of this year MICC! Sometimes the results are very close, sometimes there is definitely one winner. All in all, it's notable, that Portugal is the most nominated country. Congratulations to all the winners!

The interviews with MICC participants were conducted among a representative group of nearly 40 MICC participants.

The hottest person

Nominations:

André (Portugal), Isabel (teacher, Portugal), Márton (Hungary) Joachim (teacher, Germany), Elif (teacher, Turkey) Jens (trainer), Iza (Poland), Ben (Portugal), Stephen (teacher, Portugal)

Winners:

Hottest male participants:

1. André
2. Ben
3. Stephen

Hottest female participants:

1. Elif
2. Iza
3. Isabel

The best dressed

Nominations: Fanni (Hungary), Maid (trainer), Maksymilian (Poland), Samir (Portugal), Spela (trainer), László, (Hungary) Corinna (Germany), Iza (Poland), Moriel (Portugal)

Winners:

1. Maksymilian
2. Iza & Fanni
3. Corinna

The funniest person

Nominations: Samir (Portugal), Adam (trainer), Maksymilian (Poland), Maid (trainer), Luca (Hungary), André (Portugal), Alexander (Poland), David (Hungary)

Winners:

1. Maksymilian
2. André
3. Luca and Alexander

The smartest person

Nominations: André (Portugal), Mayeul (trainer), Francisco (Portugal), Maya (Witness talk), Jens (trainer), Moriel (Portugal), José (Portugal)

Winners:

1. Moriel
2. Maya
3. Francisco

The most likely to become lawyer, judge, journalist

ge, journalist

Nominations:

Marianna (Portugal), Moriel (Portugal), László (Hungary), Ricardo (Portugal), Viviana (Portugal), Alexander (Poland), Eszter (Hugary)

Winners:

1. Marianna
2. Moriel and Viviana

Party animal

Nominations:

Nina (trainer), Samir (Portugal), David (Hungary), Alexandra (Germany), Arda (Turkey), Alfred (Hungary), Alexander (Poland), Réka (Hungary), André (Portugal)

Winners:

1. Samir
2. Arda
3. Nina

The nicest

Nominations:

Victor (trainer), André (Portugal), Ruta (trainer), Elif (Turkey), Jens (trainer), Péter (Hungary), Ricardo (Portugal), Maksymilian (Poland), Gabi (Hungary), Alfred (Hungary)

Winners:

1. Elif
2. Maksymilian
3. Ricardo

The most confused

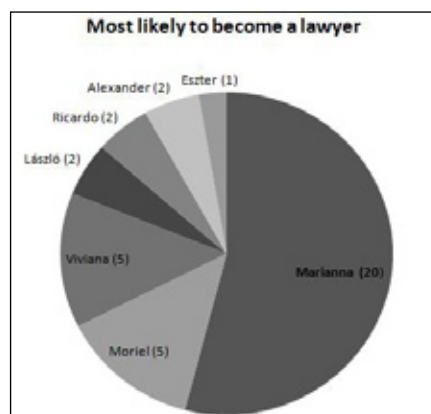
Nominations:

Jens (trainer), Alexander (Poland), Can (Turkey), Oguz (Turkey), Márton (Hungary), Miriam (Hungary), Brittany (Hungary)

Winners:

1. Alexander
2. Can
3. Jens

Congratulations!



Numbers in brackets represent numbers of votes.
Graph by: Laura Wiethaup

Partying Internationally

By André Gomes

When travelling to another country, many tourists want to explore the nightlife of their destination. Yet, the issue which arises is that the travellers don't know anything about the local nightlife. What are the "rules" for going clubbing in any of the countries that participated in the MICC?

In Budapest, Hungary, the minimum legal drinking age is 18. The most common drinks are the nationally brewed beer Borsodi or Soproni and pálinka, a type of Hungarian brandy. Recently, a law has been passed by the Hungarian government that prohibits anyone from smoking inside clubs and bars.

Similarly, in turkish Eskisehir, the drinking age is 18. Beer is the most commonly consumed alcoholic beverage but also Raki is drunk (a drink that is very similar to vodka in both colour and alcohol content level). Unfortunately, not a wide variety of clubs is available in this city; yet a quick trip to Istanbul solves this problems.

In Germany adolescents may begin to drink at the age of 16, but only drinks with a low alcohol content level are allowed, such as beer and wine. The drinker must be at least 18 to drink any other beverages. Beer and vodka are drinks that are commonly drunk by Germans in Bonn. The range of clubs and bars in Bonn is limited, but, like Eskisehir, a train voyage to Cologne can give the traveller a much wider selection of destinations.

In Wroclaw, Poland, it's easy to go clubbing due to the vast selection of discos and pubs there; yet smokers must be confined to designated areas for this activity. In term of drinking age and favourite drinks, Poland is similar to Germany: vodka and beer can always be spotted in bars there.

In Portugal, the legal drinking age is 16. Beer is also a common drink in Portugal and a national drink like Aguardente (roughly translated to "fiery water", a strong drink made of wine) can easily be found anywhere. In Lisbon, the capital of Portugal, there are hundreds of bars and clubs, especially next to the sea. But it is forbidden to smoke in clubs and bars. Currently the most popular songs are "Levels" by Avicii and "Ai se Eu Te Pego" by Michel Telo.

Who is MICCpant?

By Laura Wiethaup

Who are MICCpants? What are their dreams? Their feelings? Their deeper spirit? Interviews with participants from participating countries should give some answers!

Márton Pongrácz, Defence, Hungary



Which CD is in your CD Player at the moment?

The Horrors "Primary Colors"

If you met a fairy which would grant you three wishes, what would you wish for yourself?

1. New guitar 2. Painting from Andy Warhol 3. Be the President of Japan

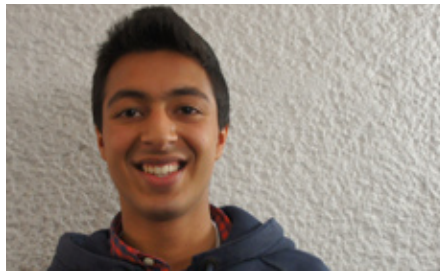
Imagine you could change your life with someone for one day, who would this be?

The Dalai Lama.

What was your dream job when you were a little child?

I always wanted to be a life guard at a swimming pool!

Samir Vissam, Prosecution, Portugal



Imagine you're in a lift which suddenly stops and you're locked-in. Who is the person you would like to have with you?

Megan Fox

If you had 1 million euros, what would you do with it?

Buy a house at the beach in Portugal, and donate, sorry no, I won't: I'm a selfish bastard!

What would you take with you to a lonely Island?

Food. Phone. Megan Fox.

Dagmara Sadowska, Prosecution, Poland:



If you could go back in time, where and when would you like to go?

Some great concerts in the 1980s.

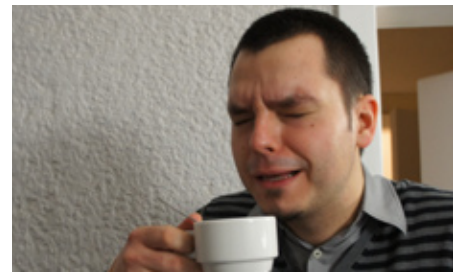
Which CD is in your CD Player at the moment?

Guns n' Roses.

Imagine any place you would like to be, whether possible or not.

Hell.

Maid Konjhodzic, Trainer of prosecution team:



If you met a fairy which would fulfill your three wishes, what would you wish for yourself?

1. Able to fly 2. Coffee in Kreisau, which tastes really good 3. 10 more wishes

Imagine you could change your life with someone for one day, who would this be?

The boyfriend of Scarlett Johansson.

What would you take with you to a lonely Island?

Toothbrush, smartphone, my girlfriend.

Dictionary by Dávid Petrov

Imagine finding yourself in one of the four foreign participating countries. You were robbed, now standing with no money in your pockets. What would you do? This dictionary contains expressions that may be useful in this kind of situations, and some others as well.

Hungarian

Hi. - Szia.

What's up? - Mizu?

Beer - Sör

I love you. - Szeretlek.

Be my guest. - Legyél a vendégem.

I don't have money. - Nincs pénzem.

I'm hungry. - Éhes vagyok.

I'm a tourist. - Túrista vagyok.

Tongue twister:

Ede de bedezodoroztad magad. - Ede, you have used too much deodorant.

Turkish

Hello. - Merhaba.

What's your name? - Senin adın ne?

How old are you? - Kaç yaşındsın?

I am very hungry. - Çok açım.

I love being here. - Burada olmayı seviyorum.

Tongue twister:

Şu yoğurdu sarımsaklasak da mı saklasak; sarımsaklamasak da mı saklasak?

- Will we hide this yogurt with garlic or without garlic?

Portugal

Hello. - Olá.

Thank you. - Obrigado.

What's your name? - Como te chamas?

How old are you? - Tens quantos anos?

Where is the police station? - Onde é a esquadra?

You look beautiful. - És linda.

Tongue twister:

Três tigres tristes. - Three sad tigers.

German

Thanks. - Danke.

Shit. - Scheiße.

Of course. - Natürlich.

What's your name? - Wie heißt du?

Your eyes shine like the stars over Kreisau. - Deine Augen funkeln wie die Sterne über Kreisau

Tongue twister:

Fischer Fritz Frische Fische, Fische

Fische fischt Fischers Fritz - Fishes Fritz fishes fresh fishes, fresh fishes fish Fisher

Polish

You are beautiful. - Jesteś piękna.

What is your name? - Jak masz na imię?

I love you. - Kocham cię.

I'm sorry. - Przepraszam.

You are handsome. - Jesteś przystojny.

You are stupid. - Jesteś głupi.

Tongue twister:

W Szczbrzeszynie chrząszcz brzmi w trzcinnie. - In Szczbrzeszyn the beetle makes noise in cane.

MICC 2012 in facts and figures



The biggest number of participants came from Hungary (14 students, i.e. 23 %)

62 students participating in the project were accompanied by 10 teachers from 9 different schools.

Lectures were conducted by 12 trainers and organisers from 9 countries.

Altogether, the project was attended by native speakers of 15 different languages.

José Pedro Pinto (Portugal) was the youngest participant of the project. He is 14 years old. Jakub Starecki (Poland) at the age of 18 was the oldest participant.

The biggest working team was formed by the judges (17 participants); the smallest working team was the press team (13 participants).

There are 71 rooms with 177 beds in the Krzyżowa estate.

The longest distance in order to get to Krzyżowa was covered by the groups from Portugal and Turkey (around 2 thousand km); the shortest distance was covered by the group from Wrocław (55 km).

The longest travelling time to get to Krzyżowa had the group from Bonn, Germany (approx. 14h by several trains) the shortest travelling time had the group from Wrocław (approx. 1h by car).

Over 900 participants have participated in the MICC School since the first conference 2005.



Press Team - behind a stage



Press Team members in front of the Krzyżowa Palace. Photo: Adam Rudnicki

PRESS TEAM MEMBERS:

- Agata Koprowska, André Gomes, A. Sezi Kedigi, Dávid Petrov, Ecem Sezer, Elisa Miebach, Eva Nickel, Fanni Ökrös, Gabriella Gal, Iza Dorywała, Kelly O'Neill, Laura Wiethaup, Utku Saglam, Adam Rudnicki, Marta Rychert

MICC PROJECT IS POSSIBLE THANKS TO:

